## **Introduced by Assembly Member Dickinson**

January 13, 2014

An act to repeal and add Section 22963 of the Business and Professions Code, to add Section 119406 to the Health and Safety Code, and to repeal Section 30101.7 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to public health.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1500, as introduced, Dickinson. Cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic cigarettes.

Existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, among other things, prohibits any person from distributing or selling tobacco products via the United States Postal Service, or any other public or private postal or package delivery service, to any purchaser who is a minor. The STAKE Act also requires a specified distributor or seller, among other things, to verify that a purchaser of tobacco products is 18 years of age or older, and to telephone the purchaser after 5 p.m. to confirm the order prior to shipping the tobacco products.

This bill would repeal those provisions

Existing law makes it unlawful for a person to sell or otherwise furnish an electronic cigarette, as defined, to a person under 18 years of age and makes a violation punishable as an infraction, as specified.

This bill would, with certain exceptions, prohibit shipping or transporting cigarettes, tobacco products, or electronic cigarettes to persons in California. The bill would establish civil penalties for a violation of that prohibition and would authorize the State Board of

AB 1500 — 2 —

Equalization or a law enforcement agency to seize and take possession of the cigarettes, tobacco products, or electronic cigarettes. The bill would require any cigarettes, tobacco products, or electronic cigarettes seized by, or delivered to, the board to be deemed forfeited to the state and would require the board to comply with specified procedures in handling the forfeited products.

Existing law, the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, prohibits, except under specified circumstances, the retail sale of cigarettes in California unless the sale is a vendor-assisted, face-to-face sale, as defined.

This bill would repeal those provisions.

3

5

7

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:

- (a) The transfer and shipment of cigarettes, tobacco products, and electronic cigarette products (e-cigarettes) sold via the Internet or by telephone or by mail order, or by any other means in which the seller is not in the physical presence of the buyer, to residents of this state poses a serious threat to public health, safety, welfare, and economy of the state.
- (b) When cigarettes, tobacco products, and e-cigarettes are shipped directly to a consumer, adequate proof that the consumer is of legal age to purchase the products cannot be obtained by the vendor, thereby enabling sellers of cigarettes, tobacco products, and e-cigarettes to evade provisions of law designed to prevent sales to minors.
- (c) By preventing shipment of cigarettes, tobacco products, and e-cigarettes directly to consumers, the state will be better able to measure and monitor cigarette and tobacco products consumption, determine the public health and fiscal consequences of smoking, and keep these products out of the hands of children.
- (d) Existing penalties for cigarette and tobacco products bootlegging have been an inadequate deterrent.
- SEC. 2. Section 22963 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

-3- AB 1500

22963. (a) The sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under the age of 18 years through the United States Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service at locations, including, but not limited to, public mailboxes and mailbox stores, is prohibited.

- (b) Any person selling or distributing, or engaging in the nonsale distribution of, tobacco products directly to a consumer in the state through the United States Postal Service or by any other public or private postal or package delivery service, including orders placed by mail, telephone, facsimile transmission, or the Internet, shall comply with the following provisions:
- (1) (A) Before enrolling a person as a customer, or distributing or selling, or engaging in the nonsale distribution of, the tobacco product through any of these means, the distributor or seller shall verify that the purchaser or recipient of the product is 18 years of age or older. The distributor or seller shall attempt to match the name, address, and date of birth provided by the customer to information contained in records in a database of individuals whose age has been verified to be 18 years or older by reference to an appropriate database of government records kept by the distributor, a direct marketing firm, or any other entity. In the case of a sale, the distributor or seller shall also verify that the billing address on the check or credit card offered for payment by the purchaser matches the address listed in the database.
- (B) If the seller, distributor, or nonsale distributor, is unable to verify that the purchaser or recipient is 18 years of age or older pursuant to subparagraph (A), he or she shall require the customer or recipient to submit an age-verification kit consisting of an attestation signed by the customer or recipient that he or she is 18 years of age or older and a copy of a valid form of government identification. For the purposes of this section, a valid form of government identification includes a driver's license, state identification card, passport, an official naturalization or immigration document, such as an alien registration receipt card (commonly known as a "green card") or an immigrant visa, or military identification. In the case of a sale, the distributor or seller shall also verify that the billing address on the check or credit card provided by the consumer matches the address listed in the form of government identification.

AB 1500 —4—

(2) In the case of a sale, the distributor or seller shall impose a two-carton minimum on each order of cigarettes, and shall require payment for the purchase of any tobacco product to be made by personal check of the purchaser or the purchaser's credit card. No money order or cash payment shall be received or permitted. The distributor or seller shall submit to each credit card acquiring company with which it has credit card sales identification information in an appropriate form and format so that the words "tobacco product" may be printed in the purchaser's credit card statement when a purchase of a tobacco product is made by credit card payment.

- (3) In the case of a sale, the distributor or seller shall make a telephone call after 5 p.m. to the purchaser confirming the order prior to shipping the tobacco products. The telephone call may be a person-to-person call or a recorded message. The distributor or seller is not required to speak directly with a person and may leave a message on an answering machine or by voice mail.
- (4) The nonsale distributor shall deliver the tobacco product to the recipient's verified mailing address, or in the case of a sale, the seller or distributor shall deliver the tobacco product to the purchaser's verified billing address on the check or credit card used for payment. No delivery described under this section shall be permitted to any post office box.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), if a seller, distributor, or nonsale distributor, complies with all of the requirements of this section and a minor obtains a tobacco product by any of the means described in subdivision (b), the seller, distributor, or nonsale distributor is not in violation of this section.
- (d) For the purposes of the enforcement of this section pursuant to Section 22958, the acts of the United States Postal Service or other common carrier when engaged in the business of transporting and delivering packages for others, and the acts of a person, whether compensated or not, who transports or delivers a package for another person without any reason to know of the package's contents, are not unlawful and are not subject to civil penalties.
- (e) (1) (A) For the purposes of this section, a "distributor" is any person or entity, within or outside the state, who agrees to distribute tobacco products to a customer or recipient within the state. The United States Postal Service or any other public or

\_5\_ AB 1500

private postal or package delivery service are not distributors within the meaning of this section.

- (B) A "nonsale distributor" is any person inside or outside of this state who, directly or indirectly, knowingly provides tobacco products to any person in this state as part of a nonsale transaction. "Nonsale distributor" includes the person or entity who provides the tobacco product for delivery and the person or entity who delivers the product to the recipient as part of a nonsale transaction.
- (C) "Nonsale distribution" means to give smokeless tobacco or eigarettes to the general public at no cost, or at nominal cost, or to give coupons, coupon offers, gift certificates, gift cards, or other similar offers, or rebate offers for smokeless tobacco or eigarettes to the general public at no cost or at nominal cost. Distribution of tobacco products, coupons, coupon offers, gift certificates, gift cards, or other similar offers, or rebate offers in connection with the sale of another item, including tobacco products, cigarette lighters, magazines, or newspapers shall not constitute nonsale distribution.
- (2) For the purpose of this section, a "seller" is any person or entity, within or outside the state, who agrees to sell tobacco products to a customer within the state. The United States Postal Service or any other public or private postal or package delivery service are not sellers within the meaning of this section.
- (3) For the purpose of this section, a "carton" is a package or container that contains 200 cigarettes.
- (f) A district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, corporation, or other entity that violates this section, according to the following schedule:
- (1) A civil penalty of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the first violation.
- (2) A civil penalty of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) and not more than three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) for the second violation.
- (3) A civil penalty of not less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the third violation within a five-year period.

AB 1500 — 6 —

(4) A civil penalty of not less than five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500) and not more than six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,500) for the fourth violation within a five-year period.

- (5) A civil penalty of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for a fifth or subsequent violation within a five-year period.
- SEC. 3. Section 22963 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 22963. (a) It is unlawful for any person engaged in the business of selling or distributing cigarettes or tobacco products to ship or cause to be shipped any cigarettes or tobacco products to any person in this state who is not any of the following:
- (1) A retailer licensed pursuant to Division 8.6 (commencing with Section 22970).
- (2) An export warehouse proprietor as defined in Section 5702 of Title 26 of the United States Code.
- (3) An operator of a customs bonded warehouse as described in Section 1311 or 1555 of Title 19 of the United States Code.
- (4) A person who is an officer, employee, or agent of the federal government, or of this state or of a department, agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of the federal government or this state, when the person is acting in accordance with his or her official duties.
- (b) It is unlawful for any common or contract carrier to knowingly transport cigarettes or tobacco products to any person in this state reasonably believed by the carrier to be other than a person described in subdivision (a). It is unlawful for any other person to knowingly, or with reason to know, transport cigarettes or tobacco products to any person in this state, other than a person described in subdivision (a).
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, upon discovery by the State Board of Equalization or a law enforcement agency of any cigarettes or tobacco products that have been, or are being, shipped or transported in violation of this section, the State Board of Equalization or the law enforcement agency may seize and take possession of the cigarettes or tobacco products. Any cigarettes or tobacco products seized by a law enforcement agency shall be delivered to the State Board of Equalization, or its designee, within seven days, unless the cigarettes or tobacco products are otherwise required to be used as evidence in an administrative, criminal, or civil proceeding, or as part of an

\_7\_ AB 1500

ongoing law enforcement operation. Any cigarettes or tobacco products seized by the State Board of Equalization or delivered to the State Board of Equalization by a law enforcement agency shall be deemed forfeited to the state and the State Board of Equalization shall comply with procedures set forth in Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 30435) of Part 13 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

- (d) (1) A district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, corporation, or other entity that violates this section and may recover the reasonable costs of investigating and prosecuting the action, including expert fees, reasonable attorney's fees, and court costs. The civil penalties shall be assessed according to the following schedule:
- (A) Upon the first violation, a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (B) Upon the second violation, a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- (C) Upon the third violation or subsequent violations, a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (2) The civil penalties assessed pursuant to this section shall be in addition to any other penalties that may be applicable, including, but not limited to, civil penalties pursuant to Section 22958.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Cigarette" has the same meaning as in Section 104556 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (2) "Tobacco products" has the same meaning as in Section 22962.
- SEC. 4. Section 119406 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 119406. (a) It is unlawful for any person engaged in the business of selling or distributing electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) to ship or cause to be shipped any e-cigarettes to any person in this state who is not any of the following:
- (1) A retailer licensed pursuant to Division 8.6 (commencing with Section 22970) of the Business and Professions Code.
- 38 (2) An export warehouse proprietor as defined in Section 5702 of Title 26 of the United States Code.

AB 1500 —8—

1 2

3

4

7

8

10

11 12

13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36 37

38

(3) An operator of a customs bonded warehouse as described in Section 1311 or 1555 of Title 19 of the United States Code.

- (4) A person who is an officer, employee, or agent of the federal government, or of this state or of a department, agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of the federal government or this state, when the person is acting in accordance with his or her official duties.
- (b) It is unlawful for any common or contract carrier to knowingly transport e-cigarettes to any person in this state reasonably believed by the carrier to be other than a person described in subdivision (a). It is unlawful for any other person to knowingly, or with reason to know, transport e-cigarettes to any person in this state, other than a person described in subdivision (a).
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, upon discovery by the State Board of Equalization or a law enforcement agency of any e-cigarettes that have been, or are being, shipped or transported in violation of this section, the State Board of Equalization or the law enforcement agency may seize and take possession of the e-cigarettes. Any e-cigarettes seized by a law enforcement agency shall be delivered to the State Board of Equalization, or its designee, within seven days, unless the e-cigarettes are otherwise required to be used as evidence in an administrative, criminal, or civil proceeding, or as part of an ongoing law enforcement operation. Any e-cigarettes seized by the State Board of Equalization or delivered to the State Board of Equalization by a law enforcement agency shall be deemed forfeited to the state and the State Board of Equalization shall comply with procedures set forth in Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 30435) of Part 13 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (d) (1) A district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, corporation, or other entity that violates this section and may recover the reasonable costs of investigating and prosecuting the action, including expert fees, reasonable attorney's fees, and court costs. The civil penalties shall be assessed according to the following schedule:
- 39 (A) Upon the first violation, a civil penalty of not more than 40 one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

-9- AB 1500

(B) Upon the second violation, a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

- (C) Upon the third violation or subsequent violations, a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (2) The civil penalties assessed pursuant to this section shall be in addition to any other penalties that may be applicable.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, "electronic cigarette" or "e-cigarette" means a device designed to look like a cigarette, cigar, pipe, or other smoking device, or any other nicotine delivery device that is used for the purpose of creating a vapor inhaled by the user, including cartridges, accessories, or liquids used with the device.
- SEC. 5. Section 30101.7 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.
- 30101.7. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to facilitate the collection of all applicable state surtaxes, sales or use taxes, and escrow and other payment obligations on eigarettes sold to residents of the state and to ensure compliance with the Prevent All Cigarette Trafficking Act of 2009 (PACT Act; Public Law 111-154).
- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (d), no person may engage in a retail sale of cigarettes in California unless the sale is a vendor-assisted, face-to-face sale.
- (c) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) "Consumer" means a person who purchases cigarettes or tobacco products. "Consumer" does not include any person licensed under this part or under Division 8.6 (commencing with Section 22970) of the Business and Professions Code and lawfully operating as a manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer of eigarettes or tobacco products.
- (2) "Delivery sale" means sale of cigarettes or tobacco products into and in this state in either of the following cases:
- (A) The consumer submits the order for the sale by means of a telephone or other method of voice transmission, the mail, or the Internet or other online service, or the seller is otherwise not in the physical presence of the consumer when the request for purchase or order is made.
- (B) The eigarettes or tobacco products are delivered to the consumer by common carrier, private delivery service, or other

AB 1500 — 10 —

method of remote delivery, or the seller is not in the physical presence of the consumer when the consumer obtains possession of the eigarettes or tobacco products.

- (3) "Delivery seller" means a person who makes a delivery sale.
- (4) "Face-to-face sale" means a sale in which the purchaser is in the physical presence of the seller or the seller's employee or agent at the time of the sale. A face-to-face sale does not include a delivery sale.
- (5) "Indian country" shall have the same meaning as provided in Section 1151 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and includes any other land held by the United States in trust or restricted status for one or more Indian tribes.
- (6) "Interstate commerce" means commerce between a state and any place outside the state, commerce between a state and Indian country in the state, or commerce between points in the same state but through a place outside of the state or through any Indian country.
- (7) "Tobacco products" shall have the same meaning as otherwise defined under this part with the exception of cigars.
- (d) A person may engage in delivery sale of cigarettes or tobacco products to a person in California provided that all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The delivery seller has fully complied with all of the requirements of Chapter 10A (commencing with Section 375) of Title 15 of the United States Code, otherwise known as the Jenkins Act
- (2) The delivery seller obtains and maintains any applicable license under this part and under Division 8.6 (commencing with Section 22970) of the Business and Professions Code, as if the delivery sales occurred entirely within this state.
- (3) The delivery seller complies with any applicable state law that imposes escrow or other payment obligations on tobacco product manufacturers, including, but not limited to, Sections 104555 to 104557, inclusive, of the Health and Safety Code.
- (4) The Attorney General may require the delivery seller to report to the Attorney General its delivery sales of cigarettes and tobacco products to California consumers in the form and manner specified by the Attorney General.
- (e) Any violation of this section by any person is a misdemeanor.
  Each offense shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed five

—11— AB 1500

thousand dollars (\$5,000), or imprisonment not to exceed one year in a county jail, or both the fine and imprisonment. The amount of any fines assessed shall be deposited in the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Compliance Fund.

- (f) The State Board of Equalization may provide information relative to a seller's failure or attempt to comply with the PACT Act and the Jenkins Act to the Attorney General.
- (g) The Attorney General or a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney may bring a civil action to enforce this section against a person that violates this section and, in addition to any other remedy provided by law, the court shall assess a civil penalty in accordance with the following schedule:
- (1) A civil penalty of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the first violation.
- (2) A civil penalty of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) and not more than three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) for the second violation within a five-year period.
- (3) A civil penalty of not less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the third violation within a five-year period.
- (4) A civil penalty of not less than five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500) and not more than six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,500) for a fourth violation within a five-year period.
- (5) A civil penalty of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for a fifth or subsequent violation within a five-year period.
- (h) This section does not prohibit the lawful sale of a tobacco product that occurs by means of a vending machine.
- (i) Nothing in this section shall relieve the seller of eigarettes from any other applicable requirement of state law relating to the sale or distribution of eigarettes or tobacco products in this state.
- (j) The board shall enforce the licensing and tax provisions of this section. Other provisions of this section shall be enforced by the Attorney General.
- (k) The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision of this section or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.